The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, *and* GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. VIII.] *RICHMOND:* WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1793. [NUMB. 378.

Mr. DAVIS,

BEING in Richmond at this time, I am afforded an opportunity of reading a piece taken from "The New-York Journal, &c." under the signature of "The People"—alias, a mere pimping, insignificant tool perhaps, of a more cunning and designing party, who would wish to inculcate a belief that a number of my fellow-citizens are in sentiment with him, relative to the conduct of our worthy President; but, believe me, Mr. Davis, and I trust that such insidious dispositions and envenomed strictures, never will delude a single true republican from a right line of duty, respect or belief.

I will now, Sir, not for the sole information of any, but for all who hears and reads, request you to publish the following addresses, with the answers, which I have procured for this purpose—and then let each mark, learn and be convinced, whether he, who attempts to asperse the conduct of that character, "which has so many titles to admiration,"—is a fit companion for any but the SHE WOLF of RUSSIA, whose department and frame so congenial and alike their sentiments, should herd, rot, and die together.

Aug. 17, 1793. A NEW-YORKER.

The PRESIDENT's Speech on his Resigning the Command of the ARMY.

Mr. PRESIDENT,

THE great events on which my resignation depended, having at length taken place, I have now the honour of offering my sincere congratulations to Congress, and of presenting myself before them, to surrender into their hands the trust committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country.

Happy in the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, and pleased with the opportunity afforded the United States, of becoming a respectable nation, I resign with satisfaction the appointment accepted with diffidence—a diffidence in my abilities to accomplish so arduous a task; which however was superseded by a confidence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the supreme power of the union, and the patronage of heaven.

I consider it an indispensable duty to close this last act of my official life by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendance of them to his holy keeping.

Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employments of public life.

He then advanced and delivered to the President his commission, with a copy of his address, and having resumed his place, the President returned him the following answer.

SIR,

THE United States in Congress assembled, receive, with emotions too affecting for utterance, the solemn resignation of the authorities under which you have led their troops with success through a perilous and a doubtful war. Called upon by your country to defend its invaded rights, you accepted the sacred charge, before it had formed alliances, and whilst it was without funds or a government to support you. You have conducted the great military contest with wisdom and fortitude, invariably regarding the rights of the civil power through all disasters and changes. You have, by the love and confidence of your fellow-citizens, enabled them to display their martial genius, and transmit their fame to posterity. You have persevered, till these United States, aided by a magnanimous king and nation, have been enabled, under a just Providence, to close the war in freedom, safety and independence; on which happy event we sincerely join you in congratulations.

Having defended the standard of liberty in this new world: having taught a lesson useful to those who inflict and to those who feel oppression, you retire from the great theatre of action, with the blessings of your fellow-citizens—but the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command, it will continue to animate remotest ages.

We join you in commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, beseeching him to dispose the hearts and minds of its citizens, to improve the opportunity afforded them, of becoming a happy and respectable nation. And for you we address to him our earnest prayers, that a life so beloved, may be fostered with all its care; that your days may be happy as they have been illustrious; and that he will finally give you that reward which this world cannot give.

Dec. 1783.

The PRESIDENT's *Address* to the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS *of the* SENATE, *and of the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES:

AMONG the vicissitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order, and received on the 14th day of the present month.—On the one hand, I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and, in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the asylum of my declining years: A retreat which was rendered every day more necessary as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health to the gradual waste committed on it by time.—On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens, a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondence, one, who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature and unpractised in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies.—In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver, is, that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance, by which it might be effected.—All I dare hope, is, that, if in executing this task, I have been too much swayed by a grateful remembrance of former instances, or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendant proof, of the confidence of my fellow-citizens; and have thence too little consulted my incapacity as well as disinclination for the weighty and untried cares before me; my ERROR will be palliated by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by my country, with some share of the partiality in which they originated.

Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station; it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty being who rules over the universe,—who presides in the councils of nations,—and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes: And may enable every instrument employed in its administration, to execute with success, the functions allotted to his charge.—In tendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own;—nor those of my fellow-citizens at large, less than either.—No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand, which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States.—Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency—and in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage.—These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed.—You will join with me I trust, in thinking, that there are none under the influence of which, the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence.

By the article establishing the executive department, it is made the duty of the President "To recommend to your consideration, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."—The circumstances under which I now meet you, will acquit me from entering into that subject, farther than to refer to the great constitutional Charter under which you are assembled; and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given.—It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute, in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them.—In these honorable qualifications, I behold the surest pledges, that as on one side, no local prejudices, or attachments, no separate views, nor party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests: So, on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pre-eminence of free government, be exemplified, by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world.—I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire: Since there is no truth more thoroughly established, than that there exists in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness—between duty and advantage—between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity:—Since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of Heaven, can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordained:—and since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as DEEPLY, perhaps as FINALLY staked, on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide, how far an exercise of the occasional power delegated by the fifth article of the constitution is rendered expedient at the present juncture by the nature of objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them.—Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good:—For I assure myself that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience; a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question how far the former can be more impregnably fortified, or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted.

To the preceding observations I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the House of Representatives.—It concerns myself, and will therefore be as brief as possible.—When I was first honoured with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation.—From this resolution I have in no instance departed.—And being still under the impressions which produced it, I must decline, as inapplicable to myself, any share in the personal emoluments, which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the executive department; and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed, may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

Having thus imparted to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together,—I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of the human race, in humble supplication that since he has been pleased to favour the American people, with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquillity, and dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity on a form of government, for the security of their union, and the advancement of their happiness; so his divine blessing may be equally CONSPICUOUS in the enlarged views,—the temperate consultations,—and the wise measures on which the success of this government must depend.

April 30, 1789. G. WASHINGTON.

The *Answer* of the SENATE.

SIR,

WE the Senate of the United States return you our sincere thanks for your excellent speech delivered to both houses of Congress; congratulate you on the complete organization of the federal government, and felicitate ourselves and our fellow-citizens on your elevation to the office of President; an office highly important by the powers constitutionally annexed to it, and extremely honorable from the manner in which the appointment is made. The unanimous suffrage of the elective body in your favor is peculiarly expressive of the gratitude, confidence and affection of the citizens of America, and is the highest testimonial at once of your merit and their esteem. We are sensible, Sir, that nothing but the voice of your fellow-citizens could have called you from a retreat, chosen with the fondest predilection, endeared by habit, and consecrated to the repose of declining years.

We rejoice, and with us all America, that, in obedience to the call of our common country, you have returned once more to public life. In you all parties confide; in you all interests unite; and we have no doubt that your past services, great as they have been, will be equalled by your future exertions; and that your prudence and sagacity as a statesman will tend to avert the dangers to which we were exposed, to give stability to the present government, and dignity and splendor to that country, which your skill and valour as a soldier, so eminently contributed to raise to independence and empire.

When we contemplate the coincidence of circumstances, and wonderful combination of causes, which gradually prepared the people of this country for independence; when we contemplate the rise, progress and termination of the late war, which gave them a name among the nations of the earth, we are, with you, unavoidably led to acknowledge and adore the great arbiter of the universe, by whom empires rise and fall. A review of the many signal instances of divine interposition in favour of this country claims our most pious gratitude:—and permit us, Sir, to observe, that among the great events, which have led to the formation and establishment of a federal government, we esteem your acceptance of the office of President as one of the most propitious and important.

In the execution of the trust reposed in us, we shall endeavor to pursue that enlarged and liberal policy, to which your speech so happily directs. We are conscious that the prosperity of each state is inseparably connected with the welfare of all, and that in promoting the latter, we shall effectually advance the former. In full persuasion of this truth, it shall be our invariable aim to divest ourselves of local prejudices and attachments, and to view the great assemblage of communities and interests committed to our charge with an equal eye. We feel, Sir, the force, and acknowledge the justness of the observation, that the foundation of our national policy should be laid in private morality; if individuals be not influenced by moral principles, it is in vain to look for public virtue; it is, therefore, the duty of Legislators to enforce, both by precept and example, the utility as well as the necessity of a strict adherence to the rules of distributive justice. We beg you to be assured, that the Senate will, at all times, chearfully co-operate in every measure, which may strengthen the union, conduce to the happiness, or secure and perpetuate the liberties of this great confederated republic.

May 17, 1789.

The *Answer* of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR,

THE Representatives of the people of the United States present their congratulations on the event by which your fellow-citizens have attested the pre-eminence of your merit. You have long held the first place in their esteem. You have often received tokens of their affection. You now possess the only proof that remained of their gratitude for your services, of their reverence for your wisdom, and of their confidence in your virtues. You enjoy the highest, because the truest honor, of being the first Magistrate, by the unanimous choice, of the freest people on the face of the earth.

We well know the anxieties with which you must have obeyed a summons from the repose reserved for your declining years, into public scenes, of which you had taken your leave for ever. But the obedience was due to the occasion. It is already applauded by the universal joy which welcomes you to your station. And we cannot doubt that it will be rewarded with all the satisfaction with which an ardent love for your fellow-citizens must review successful efforts to promote their happiness.

This anticipation is not justified merely by the past experience of your signal services. It is particularly suggested by the pious impressions under which you commence your administration, and the enlightened maxims by which you mean to conduct it. We feel with you the strongest obligations to adore the invisible hand which has led the American people through so many difficulties, to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty; and to seek the only sure means of preserving and recommending the precious deposit in a system of legislation founded on the principles of an honest policy, and directed by the spirit of a diffusive patriotism.

In forming the pecuniary provisions for the executive department, we shall not lose sight of a wish resulting from motives which give it a peculiar claim to our regard. Your resolution, in a moment critical to the liberties of your country, to renounce all personal emolument, was among the many presages of your patriotic services, which have been amply fulfilled; and your scrupulous adherence now to the law then imposed on yourself, cannot fail to demonstrate the purity, whilst it increases the lustre of a character which has so many titles to admiration.

Such are the sentiments which we have thought fit to address to you. They flow from our own hearts, and we verily believe that among the millions we represent, there is not a virtuous citizen whose heart will disown them.

All that remains is that we join in your fervent supplication for the blessings of Heaven on our country; and that we add our ardent prayer, the choicest of these blessings on the most beloved of her citizens.

May 5, 1789.

FROM THE (Philadelphia) GENERAL ADVERTISER, of August 4.

Mr. BACHE,

THE public having seen in your paper of Saturday last, a piece said to be *from a Correspondent*, entitled "Two questions to two great men, one a piece."

1st. Whether he, one of whose companions is a man, who was employed by the late king of France to bribe members of the convention, and who afterwards ran off with the money, is a proper person to be at the head of the finances of the union?"

and "What should be thought of a man, to whom a late general officer in the French army would dare to cry out with exultation, that St. Domingo was ruined? Should we not think he delighted too much in devastation to direct a war?"

And another in your paper of Tuesday last, under the signature of "Viscount Noailles," in which he says that, "In your Saturday's paper, you informed the public of a conversation respecting St. Domingo, between a late general officer in the French army, and a person who is so described as probably to intend the Secretary at war, and concluded with saying, that if your informant had reference to me, he told a lie."—It is become necessary, in order that a right judgment may be formed of the whole transaction, that the following statement should be laid before the public.

AN ENEMY TO FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1793.

On the morning of Monday 15th instant, between 7 and 8 o'clock, at the request of the Viscount de Noailles, a gentleman of this city accompanied him to Mr. Bache's, when the following conversation passed:—

V. Noailles. Sir, in your paper of Saturday last, the public are informed of a conversation between a French general officer, and a gentleman in a public capacity in the service of the United States. By the French officer I conceive I am meant.

Mr. Bache. Sir, it is said "a General Officer," your name is not mentioned, and I venture to assure you, it was not intended otherwise than against a man in public life under this government.*

V. Noailles. I am the only French general officer in town, and cannot doubt the insinuation alludes to me; my feelings are very much hurt to be made the instrument of attack upon others.

Mr. Bache. I repeat that you are not mentioned, and that the article is not meant *against you.*†

V. Noailles. Here is my answer to this attack, (handing him the publication under the signature of Viscount Noailles) which I wish inserted in your paper.

Mr. Bache. Be assured I shall make it my duty to do so.

V. Noailles. I now wish to have the name of the author.

Mr Bache. At present I am not at liberty to give him up, but will endeavour to see him and obtain leave to let you know his name.‡

V. Noailles. You may shew him this letter; and you will print it.

Mr. Bache. I shall certainly do so.§

V. Noailles. At what hour can I have an answer as to the author—I wish it this morning?

Mr. Bache, It will be difficult to get it; I will see you again in course of the day.

V. Noailles. I will call again between one and two.

Mr. Bache. Very well, that time may do.

V. Noailles. As a private man, in this country, I desire to remain quiet; if any man wishes to address me *with truth*, I have no objection as to myself, his name being with you, but no man shall fire *through me* at another; so that you will be authorised to give up the name of any person who may hereafter present you with other publications.

Mr. Bache. It is not the custom of this country.

V. Noailles. I will call again between one and two o'clock.

Accordingly at half past one, Viscount Noailles, accompanied by the same gentleman, called at Mr. Bache's, and waited about half an hour, when Mr. Bache came in and began the conversation.

Mr. Bache. I am now authorised to give you the name of Citizen Pascal as the writer of the piece in question.

V. Noailles. Mr. Pascal, the secretary of Mr. Genet!!

Mr. Bache. The same.

V. Noailles. Very well!!!

Mr. Bache. I can also inform you, the intention was not to hurt your feelings, but meant *against a public officer of our government.*‖

V. Noailles. I repeat again, I hope you will always be ready to name the person who may in future desire you to print any thing relative to me, or you will be answerable.

Mr. Bache. Yes sir, certainly.¶

V. Noailles. I expect the letter given you this morning will be printed.

Mr. Bache. I give you my word it shall.

The name of the gentleman who attended the conversation, the printer is in possession of, and at liberty to give any person who may doubt the authenticity of it.

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

* *I did not pretend to judge of the motive which might have actuated the author; but said that as I conceived the piece aimed at a man in public life under our government, I was warranted in publishing it.*

† *My answer here was no more than a repetition of the foregoing answer.*

‡ *I said I should endeavour to see the author in the course of the day, and probably should be able to give an answer in the afternoon.*

§ *I answered to the latter part of the sentence, and promised to print the letter.*

‖ *This was nothing more than a repetition of the idea contained in my first answer; the piece was directed against a servant of the people, and in my opinion was therefore admissible.*

¶ *This answer followed of course, a printer is always answerable when he cannot give up his author.*

Foreign Intelligence.

HAGUE, May 10.

Letter from M. de Lowenkjelm, envoy extraordinary from the court of Sweden, to Mr. Hasselgreen, agent for the same court, residing at Amsterdam.

I HAD flattered myself, Sir, that the public would have been perfectly satisfied, as soon as it was known what you have published on the 5th of March last, in consequence of the orders of the Chancellor of state, Baron de Nolparre, to wit, that our king had resolved to observe during the present war the most exact neutrality, towards the belligerent powers, and that consequently, his Majesty had a right to expect on the part of these powers, that the Swedish flag would be respected, in conformity to the orders given to respect theirs.

There have nevertheless appeared several articles of intelligence and reflections in the public papers, and others may perhaps yet be expected (which might occasion errors to which frequently more faith is given than to official publications) as particularly the Haerlem Gazette (once so highly esteemed) has expressed itself on this subject, in a manner out of all reason, and without the least foundation; I have therefore judged it necessary, to provide you, Sir, with the following instructions, according to the direct orders received from his Majesty, in order to remove all doubts and uncertainty with respect to this important affair.

You will therefore give to understand in the most explicit manner, to all who may have any concern therein:

That his Majesty, our Lord and King is invariably determined to maintain, during the present war, the strictest neutrality towards the combined armies as well as towards France. That whatever circumstances may occur, or whatever steps may be taken in this respect, they can never induce his Majesty, much less oblige or force him to the least alteration in this immutable determination on his part.

That his Majesty is of opinion, that this determination is founded on the rights of nations, on the independence of his crown, and on the power of all those who govern to live in peace, and to cause their subjects to enjoy the same advantage. Therefore as the king will observe in his kingdom a strict neutrality with regard to the belligerent powers; and as the King has a right to that respect which the powers owe to themselves reciprocally for their own independence, therefore this firm determination on his part shall be the rule of his conduct, towards all powers whatever without regard to the Swedish flag; wishing only to follow quietly and without interruption, the commerce convenient to his kingdom and subjects.

I authorise you, Sir, to give this my letter all the publicity you may think necessary.

PARIS, May 28.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

MONDAY, May 27.

A Secretary read the following letter.

The Representatives of the people sent to the army of the North, to the National Convention.

Lisle, May 23, 1793, 2d year of the Republic.

See here, citizens our colleagues, some more advantages in this war of posts.—What General Lamorliere says of the ardour of our volunteers ought not to surprise you; it depends upon you to make their discipline and their instructions perfect; decree their consolidation and you may be assured thereof.

(Signed) GUSPARIN, Le SAGE, SENAULT.

Lamorliere, General of division, commander at Lisle, and the district thereof to the citizens, representatives deputed to the army of the North and of the Ardennes.

Lisle, May 23, 1793, 2d year of the Republic.

I hasten, citizens representatives, to give you an account of our continual expeditions; you will discern every where republican bravery combating in its own cause. The citizens Meslien and Launay, chiefs of battalions, put themselves at the head of some detachments, sent from Lisnelles to drive away the enemy which lay encamped in the woods of Halloir and Chateau de Bronk. The enemy abandoned their entrenchments after having attempted in vain to excite the courage of our brave volunteers, and pursue them all into their camp, under Menin, notwithstanding the fire from the city, which fired 5 or 6 times with grape shot.—The chief of battalion, Masuen, who commanded this expedition, is the only one who was wounded; he was touched by a ball which caused a great contusion; we have not lost a single man. Six troopers of the 21st regiment charged about 30 hussars; the enemy had 15 men killed. Citizen Motayt, Capt. of the 16th battalion of the national volunteers has shewn as much intrepidity as intelligence: Our brave volunteers, consulting nothing but their courage were ready to charge the enemy with the bayonet in the midst of their camp. I cannot, citizens, representatives sufficiently express my satisfaction at the bravery and good conduct of our gallant volunteers. You may conclude from the advantages we have incessantly over our enemies, that we may be assured of victory at the first grand opportunity, whereat our troops burn with ardour to distinguish themselves.

(Signed) LAMORLIERE.

The Representatives of the people, sent to the army of the North, to the National Convention.

Lisle, 25th May, 1793, 2d year of the Republic.

See here, citizens, our colleagues, some more circumstantial details of the expedition, which Adjutant-General Levasseur was charged to inform you of. They are too satisfactory, and those who have conducted themselves so well therein, deserve too well of their country, as not to be received well by you.

GASPARIN, Le SAGE, SENAULT.

Lamorliere, General, &c. to the Citizens Representatives deputed to the armies of the North, and the Ardennes.

Lisle, 25th May, 1793, 2d year of the Republic.

I have obtained, Citizens Representatives, some of those certain details of the result of my expedition of last night.—Our brave troops forced three entrenchments in this attack on the post de Bouip; the enemy was there with a far superior force. Citizen Masuen of the 16th battalion of volunteers commanded the attack; he had received a wound last night, this morning he received another, which obliged him to retire. He was replaced by the chief of battalion Ferandy, of the 12th regiment. This officer, whose talents and bravery are known to me, has conducted himself, as well as his corps, with the greatest distinction.

I had informed you, Citizens Representatives, of only 300 prisoners, but there are actually 400; 58 of whom being wounded, have been sent to the hospital, where they experience that care which becomes a generous nation. I have seen one of our brave volunteers and a dragoon of the 6th regiment, carrying each of them a Dutch officer, whom they had vanquished and dangerously wounded.

I shall make this night a 2d expedition which I think inseparable from the first, and will have an important object, without appearing so brilliant.

(Signed) LAMORLIERE.

American Intelligence.

NANTUCKET, July 23.

Arrived here the following vessels from a whaling cruise, on the coast of Brazil, ship Columbia, Joseph Benner, 900 barrels whale oil—Brig Leo, William Cliffy, 550 barrels—brig Amazone, D. Giles, 650—ship Columbia, Philip Foldick, 700 barrels.—Capt. Foldick, on the 6th instant, in lat. 29 N. lon. 65 W. spoke the Polacre privateer, Sans Culotte, from Bourdeaux, had two prizes with her, a ship from Glasgow, bound to Jamaica, and a brig from the West-Indies bound to Europe; while in company took a ship from Jamaica, with 450 puncheons of rum, and 400 hogsheads of Sugar, which made the eighth prize this cruise. The privateer with the last three prizes were making the best of their way for the capes of the Delaware, and merrily singing *Ca Ira! Ca Ira!*

NEW-YORK, August 7.

At a meeting of a number of Citizens, on Monday evening, at the City Tavern, for the purpose of calling a meeting of the citizens, in order to express their opinion respecting the late proclamation of the President,

NICHOLAS CRUGER, *in the Chair.*

The following RESOLUTION was adopted:

Resolved, That our fellow-citizens be invited to assemble in front of Trinity Church, on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their approbation of the late proclamation of the President, and likewise of the conduct of the Governor of this state, in respect to the same.

NICHOLAS CRUGER, chairman.

At a meeting of the NEW-YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, legally convened on the 6th day of August, 1793, the Chamber proceeded to consider the report of their Committee appointed at a previous meeting, to frame resolutions expressive of the sense of this corporation, upon the conduct which it is their duty and interest to observe, in respect to the powers at war, when the following were unanimously adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, That a strict observance of existing treaties, and of neutrality enjoined by the President's proclamation, is, in our opinion, among the first duties which we owe to ourselves, and to the mild government adopted by our country.

2d. *Resolved*, That in our opinion it is contrary to the tenor of those treaties, and the laws of the land, to engage on board of any Letter of Marque or privateer, or to assist in arming or fitting out vessels to cruize against any of the powers at war; and that it is the duty of all good citizens, to unite their efforts to bring offenders in those respects to conviction and punishment.

3d. *Resolved*, That the proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring their neutrality towards the powers at war, was in our opinion a measure wisely calculated to promote the interests and preserve the tranquility of our country; and that we consider the same as a new proof of that watchful regard for the honour and prosperity of the nation, which has uniformly distinguished the administration of our first magistrate.

4th, *Resolved*, That the President of the United States, is the only organ through which the national will can be made known to foreign powers; and that any attempt of said powers, or their ministers, to communicate with this country, upon national objects otherways than through him, is an indignity to our constitution, an offence to the nation, and ought to excite the apprehension and displeasure of all good and orderly citizens.

By order of the Corporation,

JOHN BROOME, President.

A true extract from the minutes,

WILLIAM LAIGHT, Secretary.

August 9.

Proceedings of Yesterday.

IT must have afforded the most perfect satisfaction to the friends of order, peace, and national independence, to have been present at the meeting of the citizens yesterday—one sentiment alone animated the assembly, which was peace to America, and a conduct friendly and impartial to the whole world—the most decided opinion on these points unanimously prevailed—and the explicit decision of the citizens in relation to the same will not fail to have the happiest influence at the present interesting period of our national affairs; the administration of the President of the United States received the warmest, and most affectionate approbation, and it was clearly evinced that this great and virtuous patriot possesses the hearts, and confidence of his fellow-citizens—the military character of Washington is already established—his civil administration has thus far obtained applause; but the scene before us remains to be closed: if this illustrious man shall be equally successful in establishing the neutrality, and preserving the peace of his country, this genius must be confessed to be more universal, and his character will be more perfect, than perhaps has before fallen to the lot of any man.

The proceedings were prefaced by an interesting and independent speech by Col. Troup, and the resolutions which follow, were adopted without a dissenting voice.

At a meeting of the citizens of New-York, not exceeded in number, or respectability on any former occasion, assembled in pursuance of previous notice inserted in all the newspapers.

NICHOLAS CRUGER, *in the Chair.*

Resolved, That the late proclamation of the President of the United States, recommending a conduct friendly and impartial towards all the powers at war, was, in our opinion a wise and well timed measure of his administration, and merits our warmest approbation.

Resolved, That in our opinion, the Governor of this state is well intitled to the acknowledgments of his fellow-citizens, for his prompt and decided support of the system of neutrality and peace enjoined by the proclamation.

Resolved, That the interest and duty of all good citizens conspire to unite them on the present occasion, in supporting the magistrates of our country, in their exertions to maintain peace, and to avoid the calamities of war.

Resolved, That while we cheerfully co-operate in the fulfilment of the treaties of the United States, we will cautiously avoid every measure which may be liable to interrupt the neutrality and peace of our country.

Resolved, That in our opinion, it is repugnant to the laws of the land, and injurious to the best interests of our country, for any citizen to enter on board of, or be concerned in fitting out any privateer, or letter of marque, to cruize against any nation at peace with these states; and that the friends of order and good government, are bound to discountenance, and by all lawful means to prevent the same.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting, be requested to transmit copies of the preceding resolutions, signed by him to the President of the United States, and to the Governor of this state, respectively.

By order of the Meeting,

NICHOLAS CRUGER, chairman.

A correspondent informs us, that all the British ports in the West-Indies are open for American vessels to carry all kinds of provisions there. Salt provisions particularly are much wanted, and prices very high—Beef from 6 to 7l. sterling per bbl.—Pork 8 and 9l. do. per do.—The very high price is supposed to be occasioned by the great supply sent to the European powers in alliance with England against France, as the Irish salt provisions were usually sent to the British West-India islands, are sent to these powers. So much for the English joining the European powers against France.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 7.

Extract of a letter dated London, June 7th, from a respectable merchant there, received per Packet.

"The conduct of the powers at war, and particularly France, to the shipping of neutrals, is such, that there remains little security to the freedom of navigation, under your flag, as no respect seems to be paid it by the privateers of that nation. This therefore operates materially against employing your vessels advantageously in Europe, heretofore some good freights have been made, but at present, from the above cause, and a great number of American ships in European ports wanting employment, the prospect is not favourable: Neither do they fetch high prices if sold."

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Bristol, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated June 5.

"We have accounts of an American ship, the Commerce, from Charleston to this port, cargo American property 2150, having been taken by a French privateer, but was retaken by a British frigate, and arrived off Spithead. The privateer took out 17 hogsheads deer skins, and 12 or 14 barrels of indigo, the most valuable part of the cargo, and put her men on board with orders to proceed to Brest, whither she was going when the frigate took her.

AUGUST 8th.

AUTHENTIC MERCANTILE INFORMATION.

It has been said, that the last arrivals from France make no mention of a decree of the National Convention, relative to goods belonging to their enemies, found on board neutral vessels. From the CHRONIQUE DE PARIS, however, a very respectable paper, edited by two members of the Convention, we translate the following article.

"The English government appear desirous of treating republicans as wild beasts, who are to be brought to submit through hunger only, for they have ordered neutral vessels, loaded with provisions for our ports, to be stopt: If ever reprisals are warranted it is when the necessaries of life are to be provided. The Convention has decreed this day, Thursday, May 9th, upon the report of their committee of Marine, that the French ships of war and privateers may stop and send into the ports of the republic all vessels belonging to neutral powers, laden in the whole or in part with provisions for our enemies."

Aug. 9. In addition to the accounts from Europe by the packet, which were to June 8 inclusive, we have been favored, by a correspondent, with London papers of June 10 and 11. The following quoted paragraphs taken from the Courier, June 11:—

"By letters from various parts of Spain, the scarcity and dearth of grain is extreme. The people have been reduced to the necessity of grinding the most unwholesome substitutes for corn, to mix up with the little flour they can procure.

"By the French papers, of which we have given an abstract, it appears, that plots in Paris against the convention, are much less formidable than they been represented. The sections of Marseilles, who were said to be in a state of counter-revolution, seem only to have declared for the moderate republicans, in opposition to the mountain.

"An Adjutant-General from the army of the North, with a pair of colours in his hand, taken from the enemy, announced in the National Convention of May 25th, that on the 24th, in the morning, the division under the command of General Lamorliere had attacked the Dutch army near Menin in three points. The enemy lost all their posts, 3 pieces of cannon, 7 waggons of ammunition and provisions, 500 men killed, 300 taken prisoners, among whom are 28 officers, and one of superior rank. The military chest was taken, as well as much property; and such was the rapidity of the flight, the French were obliged to carry into Lisle 22 waggon loads of wounded left by the enemy on the field of battle. A grenadier, named Grollambert took the colours."

Thus we see, that the battle was had on the 24th of May, of which we had not heard, and which was glorious for the arms of the Republic.

Accounts in the London Evening Post of June 8 and 11, and the Oracle, the Star, and the Sun, of June 11, all ministerial papers, state that (by letters from Ostend) the Prince of Orange, with 13,000, men and 60 pieces of artillery, was about to attack Gevel, near Dunkirk; that the Spaniards were in great force at Perpignan, having taken the towns of Arles and Ceret, cut to pieces 300 national guards, taken two colours and 40 regulars; that Gen. Don Paolo de Sangro's quarters are at Fuesca, in Arragon; that a variety of distempers infesting the camp, where 100 surgeons attend, has retared their progress; that the Spanish fleet at Carthagena is ready to sail on a secret expedition; that Condé still holds out; that the siege, or cannonade of Valenciennes was to commence about the 10th of June; that 25,000 are here employed, and 700 at Condé and 500 at Maubeuge; that Gen. Custine has quitted the banks of the Rhine, to the great sorrow of his troops, and taken command near Valenciennes, to oppose Cobourg; that the parliament was to adjourn about the 15th June; that Hastings' trial is postponed until the 2d week of that session; that when Valenciennes was summoned to surrender, the answer of the commander was, "it gives me great pleasure, that the city is invested with the best troops, and the greatest Generals in the world. I trust, that my behaviour in the eyes of these Generals and armies will be such, as not only to deserve their commendation, but that of the universe, who are to be our spectators." That a fleet of 90 sail passed Plymouth June 8, from Gibraltar and Cadiz; that a fleet of 9 East-Indiamen had arrived at Portsmouth, to the great joy of the company, and naval officers, who expect men from them.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

AT a meeting of the citizens, in Hanover county, Virginia, the principles, articles, regulations and circular letter of the Democratic Society at Philadelphia, having been read and considered—

Resolved unanimously, That the following letter be addressed to DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Esq. and others, members of that society.

Fellow-Citizens,

THE principles recognized by your society being among those on which our free and happy constitution is founded, no true republican will hesitate to subscribe to them. We join you also most cordially in opinion, that at this crisis it is more particularly the duty of every individual to use his utmost efforts to remove the prejudices and conciliate the affections of all our fellow-citizens; and that, to obtain these most desirable objects, it behoves all to cultivate on all occasions peace, order, harmony, and *attachment to the constitution*; and having the general welfare only in view, sedulously to avoid even the appearance of party distinctions. But we cannot refrain, fellow-citizens, from expressing our apprehensions that political societies, branched out and assuming powers to the extent you recommend, may, however pure and well intentioned in their commencement, be perverted into clubs of faction, as has been too often experienced, and terminate at length in *Courts of inquisition*. We apprehend that a dread at least of such consequences will at any rate excite *heart-burnings and dissentions*—fatal precursors of *anarchy*, and its invariable follower—*Despotism*.

We are happy in the conviction that the citizens of the United States, who of their own free choice have adopted the constitution under which we enjoy *Peace, Liberty and Independence*, are fully competent, by the mode prescribed by that constitution, to correct the abuses which may and will from time to time creep into this and *all other human institutions*. We are happy also in the conviction, that the citizens of our free independent republic can without being driven to the necessity of forming themselves into societies or parties, proper at certain times for *subjects of monarchial and despotic* governments, where the correction of abuses or change of public men cannot otherwise be brought about, approve and aid those whose valor, virtue and patriotism, contributed to procure and continue to us the blessings of *Peace, Liberty and Independence*, and can by *constitutional modes too*, discountenance or punish their public servants of a contrary description, and change the whole system of government, when they judge it proper to do so.

We are more particularly adverse, at this time to the appearance of party distinctions, which too often end in civil dissentions, being deeply affected by the horrid massacres and devastations recently experienced by our insular friends, with whom we sincerely sympathize on the melancholy occasion.—We deprecate the like dreadful calamities, which will inevitably deluge our common country, should party differences sever the fraternal band and dissolve the Union—that barrier which alone can save us from the miseries of civil discord, and its certain consequence—foreign domination. It is *Union alone* that can continue to us the *peace and horors of an independent, and the happiness of a republican government.*

Yours, &c.

The following correspondence has taken place between the Governor and Mr. Genet, shewing an equal attention in those gentlemen to preserve the peace and order of the city, and to promote a good understanding between the citizens of their respective countries.

From the Governor *to the* Minister *of* France.

SIR,

AS I am perfectly convinced of your disposition to co-operate in every measure, that will tend to preserve the peace of the city, permit me to request that you will take the precaution of suggesting to the Captains of the French ships of war, arrived in this harbour, the propriety of keeping their sailors on board, or of allowing them to land under such regulations only, as will ensure order and decorum in their conduct. Should the ships sail down to the cove, agreeably to the intimation which you gave me, I think the difficulties on this occasion will be greatly obviated.

I am, with sincere esteem,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

(Signed) THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, August 3, 1793.
Second Year of the Republic.

Citizen GENET, to THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

SIR,

I CANNOT better reply to the obliging letter which you did me the honour to write to me this morning, than by transmitting to you the advertisment, that I have caused to be published and pasted up, on board the frigates of the Republic, the captains answering for their crews have promised me, that they will conduct themselves in this city, as true Republicans, that is, as friends of law and order.

I shall always esteem it among my first duties, as the Representative of the French people, to demonstrate to our friends, that we know how to value them; and particularly so, as I shall receive a pleasure in contributing to every measure that you shall think necessary for preserving the tranquility of this city.

Accept the sincerest expressions of my esteem and attachment.

GENET.

Philadelphia, Aug. 3, 1793.

Advice to the officers and crews of the frigates.

The French citizens of the *Normand* and *Proserpine* are now among their good friends the Americans: It is, therefore, their duty to prove to these good allies, that the French patriots are worthy of their esteem. They will find among them both cordiality and attachment; and will, doubtless, themselves behave with decency, and politeness.

The patriotic sailors ought to be upon their guard; because in this town they are continually liable to be entrapped.

There is at Philadelphia, a great number of French, unworthy of the name, enemies of their country, who will accost and caress them to lead them astray. They should, therefore, be always ready to repel the perfidious insinuations which will be made to them.

If the French sailors are insulted, or provoked, out of respect to the American citizens, who are always ready to appear in their defence, they ought to avoid repelling force by force; and to be confident that their officers, and the Minister of the French Republic, will obtain justice for them.

Citizen Genet will always take a pleasure in instructing the sailors, friendly to the French Republic, of every thing which appears interesting, either relative to their country, or themselves.

At Philadelphia, 3d August, 2d year of the French Republic.

AUGUST 10. Various reports having been circulated relative to the force of the British frigate the Boston, we are authorised to affirm that the force of that vessel, on the morning of the day on which she engaged the Ambuscade, did not exceed 32 guns, English six, nine, and twelve pounders, and 250 men, officers and marines included.

Capt. Bompard, in his late engagement with the British frigate, was dressed in a jacket, with the Cap of Liberty on his head.

The French account of this action says, the Ambuscade lost 7 men killed, and 15 wounded.

The account further says, that the English fired a quantity of old iron, nails, broken knives, broken pots and broken bottles.—*The English, in their accounts of the naval engagements with the French, have frequently charged their enemies with doing the same.*

Capt. Bompard has presented to the New-York Tammany Society the colours which his frigate wore during the engagement between the Ambuscade and Boston.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.

From a Correspondent.

"This day arrived here the brig success, Capt. Joseph M'Cannon, from Tobago: he said that he was boarded by the privateer Citizen Genet, off the Capes of Virginia, and treated in a manner that did by no means become the subjects of the French Republic.—The above brig being the property of American citizens in Baltimore, and all of the French, is it not astonishing to observe the little respect paid to our flag, by those very people who have experienced the generosity and friendly assistance of the Baltimoreans, to a degree beyond their utmost expectation.—Rouse then Americans, suffer no such insults to pass unnoticed, from any power whatsoever—from a friend or an enemy—we are able to defend our rights, and have spirit enough to assert, and die in defence of them.—Let us not be imposed on—while we sleep in indolence and inactivity, the enemy will come and surprise us—let us remember, that to be prepared for war, is the surest and best method to preserve a lasting peace."

GEORGE-TOWN, August 10.

The fatal effects of the Flux, which rages with the utmost violence in this and the neighbouring counties, exhibits a very distressing scene; upwards of 300 persons, (it is thought) within a few weeks, have been swept off; and in some parts more than two-thirds of families have fallen

the unhappy victims of this depopulating disorder. The following cure for this disease is extracted from an old Virginia paper; experience verifies the happy effects which the use of it has produced.

A CURE FOR THE FLUX.

Receipt 1. Take about three quarters of an ounce of the rind of the oldest cheese that can be got, scrape it very fine in a pint (or less) of new milk, which let be thickened with the best superfine flour, to the consistence of what is generally termed mush, which let be the patients constant diet till they find the flux inclining to stop, then work it off with any gentle purge; should they desist taking the medicine too soon, and find the disorder returning, have recourse to it again; it will assuredly cure.

Receipt 2. Take the inner bark of a white oak sapling or tree, of which make tea sweetened with but double refined loaf sugar, which let be the patient's constant drink; if it proves unpalatable, dry the bark before a slow fire, and reduce it to a fine powder; a small tea-spoon of which may be taken in a glass of good Port Wine, warmed, in the morning fasting, and in the evening, observing to work it off as in the first receipt. This medicine is fully as efficacious as the other, and best suits those who, through a depraved appetite cannot take the first medicine.

NORFOLK, *August* 14.

On Sunday last the sloop Hope, of Antigua, Capt. W. J. Richardson, was captured by the privateer Citizen Genet, 10 leagues off the land, and sent to Philadelphia. Capt. Richardson received every politeness from the Captain of the Genet.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the above sloop we learn, that a 16 gun ship had arrived at St. Kitt's, in 26 days from Liverpool, with the intelligence that PEACE *was established between* FRANCE *and* ENGLAND.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, dated *June* 6, 1793.

"*Advices have reached England of the fitting out of the privateer Genet, which for warded reports of this country joining the French; and you may well suppose gave some alarm to the traders of that country.*

"*The citizens of London insisted on an embargo being laid on all American vessels, and the business became serious, until some explanations took place with your minister.—In the cause of these he was informed either by a letter to him from Lord Grenville, or a letter is received by our President from his Majesty stating that his Majesty was sensible of the particular and delicate situation which time has given rise to by her treaty with France; that it was his Majesty's wishes and intentions to preserve the present subsisting harmony between America and Great-Britain; and that it should not be interrupted on his part as long as any acts of ours could be justified by a fair and candid discussion. It was further understood, and admitted that there might be ill-disposed citizens in both countries, who would wish to disturb the public tranquillity; but where these acted contrary to the laws, and when detected were punished, the injured government would be satisfied.*"

BY THE LAST MAIL.

PROVIDENCE, August 3.

Saturday last arrived at Newport the British ship Catharine, William James Davis, master, mounting four iron guns, and some of wood. She was bound from Jamaica to New-York, with freight, and a number of passengers; but falling in with a British frigate off Sandy-Hook, and learning that the French frigate Ambuscade was at New-York, Davis thought proper to bear away for Newport. The passengers inform, that some time previous to their speaking the British frigate, they fell in with an American vessel bound from Cape François to Baltimore, having on board 150 French passengers, and that from this vessel Davis took two bags of money, said to contain between 6 & 7000 dols, supposing it to be French property. As he was not provided with a commission, his conduct became a subject of conversation at Newport—and fearing he should be stopped, on Wednesday night he slipped his cables and put to sea, leaving the passengers ashore, one of whom had freight on board to a large amount.

NEW-YORK, August 10.

Yesterday Citizen Genet, Minister of the French Republic, visited the French vessels of war in this harbour, including the Ambuscade, from each of which he received a salute.

We learn, that they write from Halifax that the *Ladies* of that town gave a splendid ball to Captain Courtney and his officers previous to their sailing, and that they promised the crew ten guineas each if they would carry the Ambuscade into that port.

It is also said, that there is a letter in town, from a French Gentleman at Baltimore, to a French Gentleman in this city, announcing the arrival of a French vessel at Cape Francois from France, with orders from the Convention, to Governor Galbaud (who is now here) to arrest the Commissioners, Santhonax and Polverel, and send them to France. This news was 44 days from the Cape.

Yesterday Capt. Seton arrived here in 22 days from Jacmel, about 80 miles leeward of the Cape, who heard nothing of the above circumstances. Capt. Seton says, the negroes joined the Spaniards against the commissaries—and that it was thought that they would be sole possessors of the the island soon. This is a different account from any before received.

FROM THE DIARY.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

Certain late publications render it proper for us to authorise you to inform the Public, that a report having reached this city from Philadelphia, that Mr. Genet, the French Minister, said he would appeal to the People from certain decisions of the President; we were asked, on our return from that place, whether he had made such a declaration—we answered THAT HE HAD, and we also mentioned it to others, authorising them to say that we had so informed them.

JOHN JAY,
RUFUS KING.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 14.

Wednesday last, the master, mate, and two of the hands belonging to an American vessel, just arrived from St. Domingo, were apprehended, on a charge of having been actually concerned with the New-Providence privateer's men, in plundering the unfortunate French passengers who had taken sanctuary in the vessel, and expected the protection, as far as it was natural to give it, during the passage to Philadelphia. Some of those have been committed to jail, and will be treated as the law directs. The proofs against them were principally confined to the discovery of Gold Watches, and other property, belonging to the passengers, which were collected in their chests.

Capt. Sheffield, from Madeira, informs, on the 4th May, War was declared by the French against Portugal. In June a Portuguese schooner was taken by the French, but retaken by the English and carried to Madeira, where she was delivered up to the owners, salvage being paid; in consequence the Portuguese have seized in port, and sent a French Indiaman to Madeira, valued at 70,000l. sterling. A frigate has been at Madeira, says the spoke off Cape Finisterre, 10 ships of war, 12 frigates, 6 sloops of war and two cutters, on their way to join the combined fleet in the Mediterranean.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barbadoes) June 29.

On Thursday last admiral Gardner with his squadron, and general Bruce with the troops under his command, arrived here from Martinico. As we are not able to state with any degree of accuracy the particulars of any transactions which happened while the British forces were at that island, we think it proper to say nothing at present on the subject, reserving ourselves to publish the particulars of the siege whenever they can be offered to the public with authenticity.

Some hundreds of French people of every description availed themselves of the opportunity of the fleet quitting Martinico, to fly from those horrors which they had been suffering, are now in the most pitiable situation about this town.

The ship Allanson which arrived on Thursday last from Liverpool, had taken and sent into that place a very valuable prize.

BARBADOES.

By his Excellency the Governor, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the planters, merchants and other inhabitants of this island, that there is at present a very great scarcity of lumber, provisions and other articles of life, and that from the number of French public and private ships of war now cruising upon the coasts of the United States of America, there is very little probability of this colony being supplied by British vessels. I do therefore by and with the advice and consent of his majesty's council, and by special authority reposed in me for the benefit of his majesty's subjects under my government, hereby issue this my proclamation, to permit and allow the following articles of flour, bread, rice wheat or grain of any sort, staves, heading, shingles or lumber of any sort, horses, hoofed cattle or live stock of any kind, to be imported into and sold in this island, for 12 months from the date hereof, or during the present war, from the said United States of America, or from any islands or colony in these seas belonging to any European power or state not actually at war with Great-Britain, in all ships and vessels belonging to the said United States of America, or to any the aforesaid West-India colonies. And all officers whomsoever, civil or military, within this government are hereby enjoined and required to pay due obedience to this my proclamation.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Pilgrim, this 26th day of June, 1793, and in the 33d year of his majesty's reign.

D. PARRY.

By His Excellency's command,
Valentine Jones,
God Save the King.

Richmond, August 21.

At a numerous meeting of the Citizens of Richmond, and its vicinity, held at the Capitol, on Saturday the 17th of August, 1793, agreeable to notification, and in order to take under consideration the late Proclamation of the President of the United States.

The Proclamation of the President being read, the following resolutions were offered, discussed, and unanimously agreed to—

1st. That it is the interest and duty of these United States to conform to their several subsisting treaties, and to maintain a strict neutrality towards the belligerent powers of Europe, on the due and faithful observance of which the happiness and prosperity of our common country very greatly depend.

2dly. That our illustrious fellow citizen, GEORGE WASHINGTON, *to whose eminent services, great talents, and exalted virtues, all America pays its just a tribute, has given an additional proof of his watchful attention to his own duty, and the welfare of his country, by his Proclamation notifying to all that these United States are in perfect neutrality with respect to the belligerent powers of Europe, and enjoining our citizens to an observance thereof.*

3dly. That it is our duty as well as our interest to conduct ourselves conformably to the principles expressed in the said Proclamation, and to use our best endeavours to prevent any infringement of them by others; and we hereby declare that it is our firm intention to do so.

And a committee was appointed to draw up an address conformable to said resolutions, consisting of the following gentlemen—J. Marshall, C. Braxton, M. Ronald, J. M'Clurg, A. Campbell, and J. Steele.—The Committee returned, and Mr. Marshall reported an address, which being read, was unanimously agreed to.

The meeting continuing to sit, the following Resolutions were offered, discussed, and unanimously agreed to—

1st. That the constitution of our country has provided a proper and adequate mode of communication between these United States and foreign nations, or their ministers, whereby the sense of these United States or of foreign nations on any subject concerning either may be conveyed or received.

2dly. That if at any time this constitutional authority should be abused, & the Supreme Executive of the United States should misconstrue treaties, violate the laws, or oppose the sense of the nation, there exists among the people of America, without the intervention of foreign ministers, discernment to detect the abuse, and ability to correct the mischief.

3dly. That any communication of foreign ministers or national subjects, with the citizens of these United States, or any of them, otherwise than through the constituted authority; any interference of a foreign minister with our internal government or administration; any intriguing of a foreign minister with the political parties of this country; would violate the laws and usages of nations, would be a high indignity to the government and people of America, and would be great and just cause of alarm, as it would be at once a dangerous introduction of foreign influence, and might, too probably, lead to the introduction of foreign gold and foreign armies, with their fatal consequences, dismemberment and partition.

GEORGE WYTHE, *President.*

A. DUNSCOMB, *Secretary.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to his brother in New-York, dated June 24, received by the brig Sisters, Captain Sheffield, arrived there the 9th inst.

"There is a hot war with the Spaniards and French. We had accounts from Malaga of a battle being fought between the French and Spaniards; the French have defeated them with the loss of about two thousand men, and the Spaniards lost upwards of six thousand men.

"The French have got the Straights blocked up at Malaga, with a very strong fleet.—Last week Admiral Hood stopped here with 28 sail of the line. Six of them came in and anchored: There has been several of their officers on board of us.—They seem to speak very unfavourable of their expedition. Their ships in general are very indifferently manned.

"They are to be joined by twenty sail of the line of Spaniards, which are lying here now; there are four ships of 126 guns, they are just waiting for orders, so I expect there will be warm work shortly."

From a Correspondent.

Much is said at the present moment, by people, whose passions and prejudices appear to have taken the lead of their reason and understandings, about the treaty with France, and that the government is not disposed to fulfil it on the part of America—but the charge comes with an ill grace, when it is remembered, that the judges unanimously declared in the most solemn manner on a late trial, "that, agreeable to the constitution, *the treaty is a part of the supreme law of the land*, and ought to be considered as such, by every citizen of the United States."

Those men seem to think, however, that treaties ought to be attended to by the government, but not by the people.

With respect to the great question that now agitates the public mind, this country has lately had an important lesson taught her *by more than* one of the powers of Europe, of the evil consequences arising from unnecessarily engaging in an *offensive* war.

Detraction "Had shot her bolts away,
Till her exhausted quiver yielding none,—
She glanc'd the blunted shafts that had recoil'd,
And aim'd them at the shield of truth again."

Mr. DAVIS,

THE public papers have been engrossed a pretty decent time with misrepresentations from some, and scurrilous abuse from other, anonymous scribblers. A part of your subscribers now demand as a right, to see something of a different complexion: It is expected that you will re-publish in your next Gazette, the sentiments of the citizens of America, as expressed on two different occasions, by their Representatives.—I know they will prove BASILISKS to the eyes of *some*, who cannot support the pain of looking up to *worth superior to their own*—Such have our pity—for he who respects not Washington, respects not virtue; and he who respects not virtue, cannot be a true republican, and of course cannot be happy in our government.

[*Here follows the Address of General Washington, to the State, on his resigning the command of the army—also his Address on his accepting the office of the President of the United States; which having been anticipated by our Correspondent,* A NEW-YORKER, *in the first page of this paper, we think it unnecessary to insert them in this place.*]

Virginians, this our countryman!—Americans, this our long tried friend!—This is *He* whose life, even to venerable age, disdaining all emolument, his reward, save your affection and support, has been devoted to your welfare;—this is *He* who now, basely misrepresented and traduced as he has been, still foregoing the ardent desire of his soul, Domestic Retirement, is straining every nerve to continue to you, and to your children, the blessings of *Peace, Liberty and Independence*.—Is it fit, is it seemly, that this your beloved fellow-citizen, whom with a unanimous voice you have chosen to superintend, the execution of your laws, should be vilified and traduced even for the exercise of the duties of his office,—nay, should be treated with the grossest, most scurrilous and wanton indignities? Fellow-citizens,—the crisis is arrived when it is criminal in us to continue silent, while some, desirous of sharing the plunder, in the wreck of our country, are using every means to overturn all order, and while others, who indeed should be, and who call themselves republicans, are labouring to mislead you as well as strangers,—filling the public prints with misrepresentations, and abuse of administration, and thereby drawing the insult and contempt of foreigners on our government, as has been recently experienced.

These men, rather than not gratify their implacable personal resentments, let the dearest interests of our country at hazard, and will, if not prevented, plunge us into all the horrors of a civil war. It is not enough that we resolve and address;—it is a duty incumbent on us, as we tender our own, and the welfare of our children, to join immediately in the constitutional means of counteracting the evils which are ready to burst over us.

We should instantly instruct our representatives, in Congress and assembly, at this critical period, and insist that whilst they keep a vigilant eye on the conduct of all who are entrusted with the administration of our public affairs, they at the same time, *take effectual measures to maintain our National Dignity and Independence,—preserve the neutrality of the State, and support with firmness, those who faithfully execute the trusts committed to their charge, by the constitution, against the* INTRIGUES and MACHINATION of FACTIOUS MEN of every DENOMINATION.

A VIRGINIAN.

To the HUMANE and GENEROUS,

The situation of the French that have arrived at Norfolk, from Cape Francois, is submitted.

THE numbers, now about four hundred, who daily receive supplies of provisions, besides many others to whom pecuniary aid is extended: They are mostly women and children, and infirm old men, and have hitherto been supported by donations from different parts of the country; but as the funds received are nearly exhausted, except the hands of charity is kept open for their relief, their sufferings in the ensuing winter, must be dreadful even to think of. These unfortunates, for their future support, must be dependent on the bounty of the inhabitants of Virginia, to whom their sufferings, and their distresses makes them truly objects of charity.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this benevolent purpose will be received by gentlemen in the different counties and towns in Virginia, who will be pleased to forward the donations to Messrs. *Donald Campbell* and *Bayly Hill*, who are appointed Commissioners for this particular purpose, and who have distinguished themselves by their care, attention and tenderness, to those unfortunate, distressed people.

ROBERT TAYLOR, *Mayor.*

Norfolk, August 7, 1793.

James River Company.

ALL persons having claims against the *James River Company*, due on or before the 1st day of *January* last, may receive payment by applying to

ROBERT POLLARD, *Treasurer.*

Richmond, August 13, 1793.

FOR SALE,

THAT part of the LOT No. 212, with its improvements, lately owned by *John Barber*, containing 44 feet front on the main street of the Town of *Manchester*, and extending 165 feet on the cross street, leading to *Trent's* tobacco warehouse.—The lumber house is substantially built, and fit for the immediate reception of grain or other merchandise. If not sold, the house will be rented on moderate terms, by

W. FENWICK.

Richmond, August 10, 1793.

Will be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Vendue-Office, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock,

THE NEW THEATRE on Shockoe Hill, lately built by Mr. *Curtis*, which cost him upwards of £. 140.—Possession to be given on *Tuesday* next. Also a Stage Waggon with harness compleat, and three draft horses.

M. VANDEWALL, V. M.

Richmond, August 21, 1793.

James River Company.

THE first MONDAY in OCTOBER being the day appointed by law, for the ANNUAL MEETING of the JAMES RIVER COMPANY, the Holders of Shares, are earnestly requested to attend on that day, at the *Eagle Tavern* in the city of *Richmond*, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when business of great importance will be submitted to their consideration.

By order of the Directors,

ROBERT POLLARD, *Clerk.*

August 14, 1793.

Treasury Department,

August 10, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 14th day of September next inclusively, to furnish by contract the following articles of Cloathing, for the use of the United States, viz.

4,800 Hats,
5,120 Stocks,
5,120 Stock-Clasps,
20,480 Shirts,
5,120 Vests,
5,120 Coats,
9,600 Woollen Overalls,
9,600 Linen ditto,
19,200 pairs of Shoes,
5,600 pairs of Socks,
5,120 Blankets,
320 Caps,
320 pairs of Leather Breeches,
640 pairs of Boots,
320 pairs of Spurs,
640 pairs of Stockings,
1,320 Kine shirts,

The cloathing to be delivered, at the city of Philadelphia, one-fourth part of the whole number of suits on or before the 15th of February, one-fourth on or before the 15th of April, and the remaining half on or before the 15th of June, 1794.

The articles must be agreeably to such patterns as shall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War. Payment will be made as soon as the whole of the articles shall have been delivered.

THE SHIP



MARTIN,

EDWARD WATSON, Master,

AN excellent American Bottom, is now taking in tobacco at *Norfolk*, for *London*; 400 hogsheads are already engaged, and 200 more will be received on liberty of consignment—for terms, apply to Mr. *John Foster*, at *Richmond*; Mr. *John Grymes*, at *Petersburg*; or the subscriber at *Norfolk*. (tf)

THOMAS RITSON.

August 9, 1793.

THE indisposition of the subscriber having prevented his attending the sale advertised by himself and his trustees, his property was not expected to sale; and by the indulgence of Colo. *Tennison* being allowed to make payment on the 1st Monday in October, *Notice is hereby given*, that he will treat with any person who shall incline to purchase either the Mill, Lands, or the Negroes conveyed by him and his trustees, till the said day, when the property advertised by the trustees, if not previously sold, shall be absolutely set up to sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money.

JOHN PAGE.

Rosewell, Aug. 7, 1793.

THE *public are hereby informed*, that I declined to proceed in the sale of the LOTS in *New-Market*, at the mouth of TYE-river, *Amherst* county, *from badness of weather, and from the prevailing of an opinion with many, that the roads, with which the interest of this place would be most materially connected, could not be made good. As the progress already made in opening these roads, has fully disclosed the impropriety of that opinion, as it respected the most difficult, passes; I shall proceed to a public sale of the LOTS on the 15th day of October next. By this time, there is no doubt, but the roads on the watch use will be completed, and the advantages they are calculated to afford made ascertained with certainty. The LOTS will certainly be offered for sale on the day aforesaid, and on the Terms mentioned in my former advertisement.*

WILLIAM CABELL.

Amherst, Aug. 10, 1793.

Albemarle County Court continued and held for the County of Southampton, on Friday the 9th day of August, 1793.

Watson Stott, Plaintiff,
Against
William Boykin, and John Hinton, Defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendant John Hinton, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next *November* term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the *Virginia Gazette*, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of *Nansemond*, in the county of *Southampton*, on some Sunday in such year after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

(A copy.) (Sw)

Test, JOHN D. HAUSSMANN, D. C. C. S. C.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in *Goochland* county, about the seventh day of *March* last, a Negro Man Slave, named ANTHONY, about 5 feet and an inch high, formerly the property of Mr. *Nelson Barber*, but purchased by the subscriber of Mr. *Richard Hartshorn* of *Amherst* county, where he has lately been seen. I will give TWELVE GUINEAS reward to any person who will apprehend the said slave and deliver him to me, or TWO GUINEAS to any person who shall secure him in any jail, so that I get him again.

CHARLES HUDSON.

Amherst, June 21, 1793. (6w)

Alexandria, August 13, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of *Alexandria*, intend to apply to the next General Assembly, for a law to enlarge their Capital Stock.

TO BE RENTED, at *King & Queen* courthouse, on *Monday*, the 9th day of the next month, for the term of one year or longer;

THE well known and frequented TAVERN, lately occupied by *Christopher Haywood*, deceased, together with about Two Hundred Acres of LAND thereto adjoining: There is on the premises a good dwelling-house, kitchen, ice-house, stables, and other convenient houses; the land is good for culture and the production of grain.—Possession will be given on the first day of *January*, 1794, and the tenant allowed the privilege of sowing wheat the ensuing fall.

MARGARET HAYWOOD.

August 3, 1793 (2w)

From the NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

Messrs. CHILDS & SWAINE,

I HAVE been informed, that at the meeting in the fields, on Thursday last, respecting the propriety of addressing Citizen Genet, I was proposed as one of a committee for that purpose—and that it was suggested by some one present, that I was opposed to the measure.

The part which I have pursued, in the most public and unequivocal manner, and the attachment I have manifested in various ways for the French Republic, has rendered it necessary that some reasons should be assigned for a conduct so apparently inconsistent with former professions.

It may not be amiss to premise, that some weeks ago, I very earnestly originated with another person, and promoted means for an address to be then presented to the minister of France. It being deemed premature by a number of friends (tho' very much against my opinion) I formed that address for myself, which has been presented to public view—and tho' I am persuaded the affection of Americans, to the cause of that new and great Republic, is not in the smallest degree diminished, yet circumstances have lately occurred, which might render it at least highly problematical how far we can be justified in duty to ourselves, in the way of address, to express our gratulations, thro' the *Minister*, to his constituents. I therefore at least would have been glad of a postponement.

My reasons were the following; they were sufficient for the time to me; and for the honour of my fellow-citizens. I believe, if they had had the same impressions of their authenticity, nine-tenths of those who met on the fields, would have embraced the same opinion:

First; Mr. Genet has declared that if the President of the United States of America, pursued measures agreeably to his construction of treaties, he (Mr. Genet) would appeal to the people. This or the substance thereof, is contained in one of his memorials to the President, or was verbally reported upon an official communication. Had he said, he would appeal to the constituted authorities of his own country, for advice and direction, he would have acted consistently; and like a man who knew the proper extent of his power and duty: But to threaten the first magistrate of an independent republic, that if he did not conform to the pleasure of a French Missionary, he would appeal to the people, that is would incite them to insurrection, riot and treason, is a species of arrogance and indignity to that Magistrate, and thro' him to the whole government, and every free American, which could never have been expected, towards a people who have manifested the most zealous and decided partiality to the nation he represents. Mr. Genet, tho' heretofore he was the subject of a despotic monarchy, ought by this time to have at least learnt, that in a country where there is no tyrant, but the known laws of the land, the PEOPLE, as such, have no judiciary legislative, or executive powers to exercise, but thro' the medium of their respective representatives, in their several departments. By the laws and constitution of our country, all the powers of government have been consigned to those representatives—they virtually constitute, and *are the people*, by representation, freely and legally conferred—they are the only organs of the law, known to us by the constitution—to them alone, in their different stations, appertains the exclusive right of making, of interpreting, and of executing the laws when requisite. Foreign ambassadors will find, most assuredly, that Americans are a sedate, orderly, reflecting kind of men—too sensible to be long imposed upon by the intrigues of English or Frenchmen, and too spirited to suffer their dignity and sovereignty to be invaded by strangers, in their commerce with the Guardians of our Liberty and Honour. If a French or English ambassador, Charge de Affairs, or consul may say to Us, to our Magistrates, *this is the construction you must put upon your treaty, or law*, and shall observe the same accordingly, or I will appeal to the people—*then* (independent of the audacity of the thing, which is the same, whether right or wrong in his opinion) we have no further use for President, Congress, Governors, or Constitution; we immediately become the vassals of foreign usurpers——No, my fellow-citizens, so long as we acknowledge there does exist a constitution, and that under it we have an organized government, we the people, independent of that constitution and government, have in our individual capacities, no acts of sovereignty remaining, but those of thinking, speaking, petitioning, and remonstrating—a sovereignty which I hope we shall forever retain inviolate. If our magistrates betray their trusts, we have by our own free will, already established tribunals, adequate to their removal, or punishment. If our laws are in themselves deficient, we have prescribed the mode, by which they shall be amended, explained, or annulled—and if the constitution itself, is imperfect, we have, by it, declared, the mode by which it shall be corrected.——God forbid that in this happy, free, and enlightened community, we, or our posterity, should ever see the day, that a mob, especially under the auspices of any foreign influence, or connivance, should assume the reins of government, and dictate in that form, to their public trustees, and the continent, what shall be the law of the land.

Secondly. It is reported, that the French Ambassador, when applied to by the Governor of Pennsylvania to deliver up, or order from on board one of the armed vessels of France in the Delaware, certain citizens of that state, who had entered into the service of the Republic, the Ambassador refused so to do—that he talked of the privateer defending force by force—and even boasted that he soon expected the arrival of a fleet by which he would assert his right and oppose force to force. I have however the charity [the premises notwithstanding] to believe this cannot all be true. But upon what principle, but that of contempt for our nation, and the government of it, could he refuse a request, from the Governor so reasonable and necessary on our part, as a people who regard their public peace, and the faith of treaties.

Thirdly. There have been two publications, in Philadelphia, one in English, the other in French verse, villifying in the most impertinent and opprobious manner, not only persons in the highest departments of state—but even Washington, the brave, and virtuous father and saver of our country—The first of these pieces, the printer was forced to acknowledge, was written by Mr. Genet's Secretary.—The latter is imputed to him, as being in French verse, at which he is said to hold a dexterous pen. Can there be an American whose soul is not filled with holy affection and gratitude at the remembrance of the deeds and conduct of General Washington? Yes—to the disgrace of human nature, there are even Americans, who stifling the conviction of conscience—who wishing to destroy the federal government, and with it our present tranquility and happiness, for the chance of plunder in the wreck; dark, concealed, traiterous men, who hoping to gratify their inordinate ambition, to raise their disappointed expectations, and repair their ruined fortunes, who ride in their coaches, and hold thousands in bondage, unable and unwilling to pay their British debts, to the amount of a million sterling. I say there are such, who dare, impiously dare, for those reasons, to profane the reputation of that soldier and patriot whose name is revered by all the world. But language must want expression for our cruelty, supineness, or cowardice, if at home we tamely suffer the majesty of the nation to be insulted by the interference of foreigers in our internal politics, and the wanton abuse of our public officers.

Americans idolize the cause of the French—they consider it the cause of mankind—as their own cause, and that of their posterity, for ages to come.—They would fight, they would die to support the Independence of the Gallican Republic, when convinced it is necessary—They will ever pay a due respect to the servants of France, and all other nations, whilst they behave with propriety.—These things have been fully evinced—But Americans pay more homage to their own country, and to their own ministers, than to those of any other nation—and if ever the competition arises, which is our favourite man, they will certainly, adopting the language of the poet, say

"Genet and WASHINGTON—how they sound!
"A feather, and ten thousand pound—"

Fourthly. It is also said, that Mr. Genet has attached himself in a particular manner to the known enemies of the federal government; to the revilers of the President, and of almost every public functionary of high rank in it, and that his general conduct has been such as to render it suspicious that he really wishes by management with a certain set of men to support the standard of party in our already, too much divided land. If these imputations are founded in truth, and I have sufficient evidence to satisfy my mind that they are all literally or substantially so, if then Mr. Genet regards the true interests of his country, if he has declared the fact when he said the Republic did not desire us to engage in the war, but only to manifest our good will, &c. If he wishes to avoid the retaliation of his indignities offered to our government—he will in the most public manner alter his past line of conduct, or return to his fellow-citizens in France, for a substitute who may better understand the objects of his embassy, and have a juster sense of the real American character.

That "peace may be within thy walls, O Jerusalem," is the sincere prayer of, your well meaning Citizen,

WM. WILLCOCKS.

New-York, August 2, 1793.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

Messrs. CHILDS & SWAINE,

IT is somewhat extraordinary, that the spirit of jealousy, and faction, which shewed itself heretofore with the greatest caution and with decency—since the arrival of the French Ambassador has broke out, with volcanic fury, threatening the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and other officers in its way, in short the government itself, with annihilation. The intimate and almost exclusive connection Mr. Genet, it is said has formed, with certain designing, restless and ambitious men to the southward, has induced a rational belief, independent of other circumstances, that either the French Ambassador has become the *dupe* of a party, or that he meditates through it, against America some designs as yet unpenetrated—and unaccountable. Because we cannot see a single advantage to be proposed either to himself, or the people who sent him here—by alienating the regard of nine-tenths of the community, who unmindful of their own internal dissention have uniformly, and at the present moment are testifying their regard to the cause of his country, by every expression of enthusiastick attachment—Some men have certain predominant natural propensities which will discover themselves in every situation they can be placed.—

Arnold is said to have been always a dishonest, jockeying man—to these propensities he sacrificed his fame, and would have incensed his fellow soldiers, and countrymen—*Dumourier*, tho' a man of great abilities—was known to be destitute of moral character, and therefore trusted with diffidence—His predominant vices, tarnished all his glory—in attempting to betray, to the despots of Europe, the liberties of his fellow citizens—and thus, other men, not engaged in cabals and intrigue, are as miserable as fish out of the water.

It is supposed the following propositions do, in reality, form the *political bible* of every honest and unparty influenced inhabitant of the United States.

1. That the state of war, internal or external, is a state of calamity—never to be courted—but always to be avoided, unless induced by the absolute necessity of *self-defence*.

2. That Americans, under their existing constitutions are the most happy, free, enlightened, and prosperous people on the face of the earth.

3. That such being their situation, it is their duty, and interest to abstain from wars, both foreign and domestic—to maintain and cultivate the blessings of peace with all the world—and especially, by the most circumspect, wise and decorous conduct so to act, as by observing an impartial neutrality, with respect to the present belligerent powers of Europe, not to be drawn into the vortex of their politics.

4. That it is to the honor and advantage, of all governments, and especially of the United States of America, as being the youngest on the list of nations, to perpetuate the glory they acquire in the establishment of independence; by the faithful observance of public treaties.

5. That it would most probably be our best policy, like the Chinese, to have no treaties, or stipulated communication with the nations separated from us by oceans, but those which should *naturally* arise out of commerce, the arts, and sciences.

6. That as in the federal government, all lawful authority is vested in, and can therefore only be exercised in, by, and through the house of Representatives, Senate and President. All acts of the people, in their individual capacities, assuming legislative, judicial or executive powers, are incompatible with the authority, constitutionally and freely, invested by them, in their representatives, and are null and void.

7. That Americans being a considerate and wise people—Whenever they discover deficiency in their Magistrates, laws or constitution—they ought to seek redress and amendment, in a peaceable way by solicitude and perseverance, tempered by prudence.

8. That it is the undoubted right of the citizen, upon a supposed injury, to think, speak, deliberate, petition, address and remonstrate.

That frequent and free elections, when unaffected by bribery and corruption, and uninfluenced by party, and the intrigues of artful and designing individuals, are the greatest and certain securities against the invasion of our liberties, by the servants of the public, and others—and ought therefore to be guarded and maintained inviolate.

9. That having a government, and officers of that government, who are by the known laws of the land responsible for their conduct—whilst the one exists, and the others are in office, they ought to be supported—they ought not to insulted: But when guilty of crimes or misdemeanors, arrested, tried, adjudged and punished by the tribunals for that purpose constitutionally established.

10. That our fellow citizen GEORGE WASHINGTON, a native of America, being elected General of the armies of the United States of America, by the unanimous suffrages of Congress, in the late contest for freedom with the government of Great-Britain: Having conducted himself during that long, eventful, and bloody war, with unexampled firmness, disinterested patriotism and valour; perhaps unexceeded in the annals of mankind; having, Cincinnatus like, returned victorious over his enemies to the plough: Having again been called out by the unanimous wish of his fellow-citizens, to accept the chief executive of our extensive and complicated republic: And having in this capacity, amidst the clamours of discordant parties, conducted the public weal without the least impeachment of his political integrity, unless it be by the anonimous shafts of a few factious, envious, and ambitious traiters, who forever exist in every community—he is entitled to the most grateful affection and support of all his countrymen.

11. That the citizens of the United States are free and independent. That they are capable, and have the sole right to judge and determine, of the conduct of all their public officers.

12. That any attempt by foreigners, in whatever character they appear, in the smallest degree to interfere with the local politics or parties of our country, or to insult the Executive Authority of the Federal or any of the State governments, is an immediate insult to these governments, as well as the governed; and ought to be treated with the contempt and prompt chastisement due from all foreign nations to the authors of such temerity.

13. That if the Ambassador from France has been guilty of the indignities to the Executive of our government, which is reported; and is inveigling, or is inveigled, into any of the prevailing parties in our country, he must certainly be actuated by improper motives—must lose all usefulness to Us, or in his constituents—must be a dangerous man—ought to be shunned as pestilential—and ought to be returned from whence he came, with all the expedition consistent with the usage of nations.

14. That having understood from this Ambassador's own declaration, that the republic of France does not wish us to take a part in the present war with the tyrants of Europe—and finding at the same time, that this Abassador shews a disposition to aid and inflame the spirit of discord existing in the Union—and all this at a time when, however we differ about our own municipal interests, there is unequivocal and daily testimony given, of our being *united* in almost a frantic partiality to the cause of his country. I say, we have but one of two conclusions to draw from this conduct, viz. Either that the French have some unhappy design upon our country; or that this inconsistency arises from the weakness, misjudged, and unauthorised policy, or naturally unfortunate propensity in the individual for intrigue and cabal: The first seems impossible, the latter is most probable.

15. That until these things are cleared up, or better understood, it is premature to address the French Republic, thro' this Ambassador, and will be derogatory to the honor of the United States.

16. That the late proclamation of the President to the citizens of the United States, to observe a strict neutrality, &c. was another instance of his watchful and paternal affection, for the true interests and happiness of his fellow-citizens.

That this proclamation was not an act of legislation, that it was meant for, and could possibly amount to no more than a friendly monition to all, and especially to those who being influenced by extravagant attachment to the French, or prompted by inordinate prospects of gain, would, regardless of the general advantage and felicity of the commonwealth have covered the ocean with American privateers—and lead us head long, with all our sins and debts, upon our backs, into an unprofitable and ruinous war with England, Spain, Portugal and Holland.

17. That though it could have made no essential difference otherwise—it would *possibly*—have eased the minds of a few weak, or have stopped the mouths of a few designing restless men—if the President in his proclamation had adverted to the treaties with France and other nations.

18. That from the uniformly patriotic conduct of the president of the United States—We have not the least reason to suspect that ever he has or will knowingly pursue measures either in a public or private respect, injurious to his country—That he has not manifested in any instance, a want of attachment to the French republic—but upon every proper occasion which has occurred, the very reverse—that the same will be the conduct of Congress when convened—That we ought to love Gen. Washington, and do love him—And any man who dares to insult, or report evil of him, must be a bad man, and ought to meet with chastisement and contempt from every freeman of America, who wishes a continuation of the blessings of prosperity and peace.

The residue respecting the violation of treaty by the Convention—in the next, from

Your,

Fellow-Citizen,

Wm. WILLCOCKS.

New-York, August 8, 1793.

To Messrs. Baset, Bradley, Cabot, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Foster, Henry, Johnston, Izard, Langdon, Morris, Read, Robinson, Rutherford, Sherman, Stanton, Strong, and Wingate.

Most respectable and *noble* Gentlemen,

ALTHOUGH it is a very *rude* thing for a common man to suspect that *great* folks can do wrong, and in that case, to tell them his mind; yet no man is too *low* or insignificant to praise his superiors, and few are *too great* to receive encomium.—It is in the latter strain, Gentlemen, that I beg leave to address you: and though my proper name will not be subscribed, I hope my encomiums will not be the less acceptable to you, since it is a part of your own practice *to act in the dark*.—From this short preface, you will readily perceive that your resolution to keep the Senate doors shut, will be the subject of this address, and it is as evident that it (I mean the address,) proceeds from no unfriendly source. As to your resolution and correspondent practice, they, indeed, are reckoned very unfriendly to the liberties, and disrespectful to the majesty of the people: but as the popular opinion happens in this instance not to be mine, I must take the liberty of commending you for both.—You, Gentlemen, *defy* their authority, and I disregard their opinion; so that few men can bestow a compliment upon you with a better grace than myself, and none can any where be found better entitled to receive it than you.—The popular clamour against you is a most vexatious and unreasonable thing;—Surely you can consult for the liberties of the people, as well in private as in public; as well in *the dark* as in the light. I take it for granted that you keep a chink open in some part of the House to admit light enough for the purpose of writing and reading your journals; and this surely is all that is necessary. I can see no occasion, therefore, for all this noise, as if the universe were falling into ruins. If you look at the pictures of some ancient judges, particularly those of Areopagus, you will find that they were painted blind: and to be sure, Gentlemen, when you set in your judicial capacity, it shews as much wisdom in you, and answers every purpose as well, to exclude the light, as to shut your eyes, or even put them out.—But perhaps I am taking the phrase too litterally: it is probable that by your acting in the dark may only be meant the secrecy of your proceedings: In this view, too, you are certainly right. Secrecy is highly favourable to a *fair* and thorough investigation of any subject, as well as to the concerting of any *dangerous* plot. To suspect you of the latter is not only injurious to your reputation and dangerous to your persons, but betrays, as I hope, a groundless mistrust of your designs.—If your doors were open, you might be influenced by the populace, to speak and vote against your own judgment, which might be a material injury to us all; for nobody will doubt, but that *a Senator has more sense than common folks*. There is much talk, too, about the *Majesty* of the people, which is as idle a thing, I think, as I ever heard. Who so majestic as the *Senate of the United States*? Your station, Gentlemen, is high and honourable, and I make no doubt, you have all been WELL-BORN;—however, YOUR President can tell you all about this.—It is very clear that you are stiled by way of eminence, the Upper House; and I have forgotten all my logic, if this single circumstance will not prove your superiority. If you are the Upper House, must not the people look *up* to you? and if they look up to you, then certainly you must be superior. I believe you are at least equal to the House of Lords—and nobody has ever yet been so mad and foolish, as to call the commonalty of England equal, much less superior, to them.—But it is said, Gentlemen, that you act *unconstitutionally*. This seems to be the *general* opinion, but I do not think the charge can fairly be sustained.—As well as I remember, the constitution says that "Each House shall keep a journal of its own proceedings, and from time to time, *publish* the same, except *such parts as in their judgment require secrecy*."—Now, in *your* judgment, every part requires secrecy—therefore, you do not violate the constitution. But suppose you did; what then? Must you not obey God and your own consciences, before the constitution? You have declared that you consider yourselves responsible to them and to none else: and indeed, I cannot see what better witness, or more impartial judge, the people could require. I hope the constitution, energetic as it is, does not claim a prerogative over the conscience. If my conscience tells me it is my duty to *abuse my trust and betray my country*, How am I to get over it?

On the whole, then, Gentlemen, you are right, and I see but one difficulty in your way, which appears to me, indeed, to be of some magnitude, and which, as *a friend*, I cannot conceal from you—It is this. The people *pretend* to have consciences as well as you.—Some of them begin already to think it their duty to bring your darkness to light, by opening the doors for you and turning you out of the House. I give you this hint out of pure friendship, and if I might presume to give advice, it would be, that you should open your doors, and let the gaping multitude see and hear, for fear of the worst. I do assure you, Gentlemen, I would not wish to see you so severely handled; but your Senatorships know that the people generally are not *well-born*, and may therefore sometimes be unmannerly.

PHILO-SENATUS.

Richmond, (Virginia) August, 1793.

FOR SALE,

On *Thursday* the 24th day of *October* next, at the late dwelling-house of *David Jamison*, deceased, in *York-Town*, to the highest bidder,

THE LOT and HOUSES where the decedent dwelt, and sundry other LOTS in the said Town, some of which are well improved, and some others unimproved; the lot under the bank on which the tobacco warehouses stand, with its appendages; a very valuable TRACT of LAND about three miles from Town, containing by estimation, *eight hundred and seventy-one acres*, with a large and well improved plantation, and a small mill on it.—About forty valuable SLAVES, men, women, and children, sundry valuable houshold and kitchen furniture, and other articles too tedious to enumerate; flocks of horses, mules, well broke oxen, and other cattle; sheep and hogs; some joiners and coopers tools; plantation tools and utensils; wheat, corn, oats, corn fodder and clover hay made on the plantation this year. Twelve months credit on all sums over five pounds will be allowed on giving bonds to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid, with approved security; Purchasers under five pounds value must pay cash, ten *per cent.* discount will be allowed for cash to the credit purchasers.

All persons having claims against the estate, are desired to make them known soon, that measures may be adopted for speedy adjustment and discharge thereof; and all persons indebted to the estate, in any manner, are earnestly requested to settle and discharge their respective balances; those who prove negligent must blame themselves for the disagreeable consequences arising from coercive measures, as the situation of matters will not admit of delay. A full description of the lands, lots and improvements was thought unnecessary, as persons inclinable to purchase (it is presumed) will wish to see the premises, which will be shewn on application to *David Jamison* in York.

JOHN JAMESON,
DAVID JAMESON,
DAVID JAMESON, jun. } *Administrators with the will annexed.*

August 12th, 1793. (s. t. o.)

THE Parish of *St. Dorothy*, in *King-William* county, at present is vacant.—The Vestry thereof wishes to install a Minister of the Episcopal Church of *England*. They have reason to believe a liberal contribution would be made by the Parish for his support.

THE WARDENS.

August 12th, 1793.

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